NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

For the New England Farmer.

Parley's Cyclopedia of Botany. Boston: Weeks, Jordan & Co.

This is a handsome book of 400 pages, and illustrated by about 300 engravings. In several respects it possesses advantages over any other work we have seen on Botany. It is calculated at once to serve the purpose of the scientific student, and the uninitiated enquirer. The general principles of the science are laid down in an extensive introduction, which will be found interesting to every reader. But the most original portion of the work, is a Dictionary of plants, containing, as we think, both scientific and familiar descriptions of several thousands of trees, shrubs and plants. These are generally brief, but many of them, relating to the vegetable productions of our own country, are minute and interesting. The descriptions are frequently spiced with queer extracts from old botanical writers, and frequent references to manners, customs and opinions, which relate to the vegetable kingdom. It is, on the whole, a work which is calculated to throw down the barriers of hard words, and knotty technicalities, which have hitherto environed the science of botany. If placed in a family or a school, it will entice persons to read it, and thus lead them on to a knowledge of the subject. It ought to be in the library of every family, and of all our schools and academies. Botany is a study which easily sticks its roots into the young mind, and when once established, will not cease to grow. It is of all the sciences the most fascinating, and in its tendency, is more than any other, fitted to impart pure moral influences. Nothing can better train the heart than the sweet companionship of flowers. The roaming over field and forest, hill and valley, in search of nature's most beautiful productions, is alike healthful to the body and the soul. We are therefore interested to see as many young botanists in this country as possible, and therefore commend this volume to all friends of social improvement. We give an extract showing one of the descriptions referred to above.

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I'LEX. Holly. 4–3. Calyx inferior, one-leaved, four-toothed, permanent; corolla wheel-shaped, of four elliptical segments or petals, much larger than the calyx; filaments awl-shaped, shorter than the corolla; anthers small, two-lobed; germen roundish; styles none; stigmas four, obtuse, permanent; berry globular, four celled, each cell one-seeded; seeds oblong, pointed.

I. opa'ca, *American Holly:* leaves ovate, acute, spiny, smooth, tough, shining, of a rich green above, lighter beneath; fascicles of flowers lax, peduncles compound; calyxes acute, smooth; fruit ovate; flowers numerous, scattered, small, greenish, white; June. A small tree, but one of the most interesting in the American forests. In favorable situations it grows to the height of forty feet, with a diameter of twelve or fifteen inches. The foliage is singular, and rarely equalled in the richness of its color. It is an evergreen, and on that account doubly interesting, as we have few that are not of

the cone-bearing species. Its flowers, which are scattered about the base of the older branches, are succeeded by red berries, which remain until late in the autumn.

This tree is not very abundant, but it is pretty generally disseminated, being found in all parts of the United States, excepting, perhaps, the northern parts of Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire. The wood is fine-grained, heavy and compact; the alburnum very white, from which it is sometimes called *White Holly.* It is used for the keys of piano fortes, and a variety of other purposes.

I. canaden'sis, *Canadian Holly*; leaves oblong, acuminate, entire, or subserrated at the end; peduncles long, slender, axillary, one-flowered; flowers small, light green; corolla four-cleft, the segments acute, spreading; stamens long as the corollo; berries scarlet. Flowers in May; height six feet; grows in swamps.

I. cassi'ne, *Brown-leaved Dahoon:* leaves alternate, distant, evergreen, lanceolate, attenuated both ways, serrated at the end. Flowers white; August; height twelve feet. This and another I. vomito'ria, *South Sea Tea*, have bitter leaves, of which the Indians make a tea for an emetic. At a certain time of the year they visit the coast where these shrubs abound, and lighting their fires on the ground, boil a large quantity of the leaves, and drink about a pint each of the decoction, which in a short time induces a free and easy vomit. After pursuing this course, drinking and vomiting, for two or three days, they find themselves about right, and every one taking a large bundle of the branches, they return to their homes.

Italian Spring Wheat.—The crops of the Italian spring wheat now harvesting, are represented as very fine.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

THEORY OF THE ACTION OF LIME ON SOILS, MANURE, &c.

The action of lime is threefold; each distinct. 1. It is a *Neutralizer:* 2. A *Decomposer:* 3. A *Converter.* 1. I have already alluded to some acid soils: free phosphoric acid, geic, acetic, and malic acids, also occasionally exist in a free state in soils. Here lime acts as a neutralizer. 2. Soils may contain abundant geates; particularly geate of alumina, the least of all demanded by plants. Long formed and sun-baked, they are scarcely acted on by rain or dew, and are almost useless. Here lime, by decomposing these metallic and earthy geates, forms a combination, which, in its nascent state, is readily dissolved. If the carbonate of lime acts better than the hydrate, it is because, following a well-known law, double decomposition is easier than single. If any acid geine exists in the soil, or any free acids, carbonic acid is then liberated; it acts on the geate of lime, supergeates result, and these are easily soluble.

3. The great use of lime is as a *converter;* turning solid and insoluble, nay, I go further, solid vegetable fibre, into soluble vegetable food. Here is the great puzzle, the point where our philosophy seems to leave us; giving us our choice, to refer this action to one of the numerous cases of mysterious '*catalytic*' change, with which we are becoming every day more and more familiar, or to explain the process by referring the whole to *saponification.* I use this word as conveying to you at once what I mean;—but I do not mean to say that the product of lime and vegetable matter is soap; but I cannot make myself more intelligible to a farmer than by saying, this lime makes compounds of vegetable matter, just as it makes soapy compounds of oil and fat. The action of lime on geine I take to be of the same nature, as its action on oils and fat. It is well established that animal and vegetable oils and fats are converted into acids by the action of alkalies, earths, oxides, and even by vegetable fibre itself. The general law is, that whenever a substance, capable of uniting with the acid of fat or oil, is placed in contact with fat or oil, it determines the production of acid. Now we have seen that alkali produces a similar change on geine; it develops acid properties. I go further, if alkali has converted vegetable oil and geine into acids, I see no reason why a similar action may not be produced by all those substances which act thus on oil. Hence *lime,* earths, and metallic oxides, convert geine into acid: as fast as this takes place, so fast it becomes soluble. Then too the long action of air on insoluble geine, rendering it soluble, is it not analogous to the action of air on oils? Both evolve in this case, vast volumes of carbonic acid, the oil becomes gelatinous and soluble in alkali; does not a similar change occur in geine? It is possible that during the action of lime on geine, a soluble substance may be produced, bearing the same relation to this process that glycerme does to saponification. These views you will see need to be followed out experimentally. If found tenable, the most signal benefit will result. We place ma-

nures on a new foundation, on which great practical results may be erected.

Practical application of the theory of the action of lime.

Taking the preceding principles as our guide, we may lay down a few general principles for the application of marls.

1. Enough ought to be applied to neutralize all the free acids in a soil; which may be known by its ceasing to produce acid plants, such as sorrel and pine. Generally, however, the amount required for this purpose is small.

2. It will be serviceable to add enough to convert the earthy geates of a soil into geate of lime. The richer a soil is, the greater we may conclude is the quantity of geates which it contains.

3. It will be serviceable to add enough to convert all the insoluble geine and vegetable fibre in a soil into soluble geine. Hence the richer a soil is, and the more manure is added, the more marl will it bear with benefit. Indeed, *there appears to be no danger of adding too much marl, provided a sufficient quantity of manure be also added.* Ignorance of this principle, I apprehend, is the source of most of the failures that have occurred in the use of lime upon soils. Farmers have supposed that its action was like that of common manure, viz. to serve as direct nourishment to the plant; whereas it only *cooks the food*, if I may be allowed the expression, which exists in the soil, or is added along with the lime. In nearly all cases of over marling which I have read of, a fresh supply of manure has been found to be the remedy; which shows the truth of the above principle. Agriculturalists have spread marl alone, or with very little manure, upon land that has been worn out, that is, whose geine has been exhausted; and because such soils have not thereby been recruited, they have inferred that lime was injurious. Without acids, or geine, or geates, or vegetable fibre, to act upon, much excess of lime appears to operate injuriously, so as to diminish, instead of increasing the crop. They have also expected a sudden and surprising increase of fertility: whereas in some cases the chief benefit seems to consist in causing the land to produce for a greater number of years, by preventing the ultimate decomposition and escape of the organic matter. In general, however, it will add also to the yearly product: but those who employ marl or lime in any form, ought to moderate their expectations that they may not be disappointed, and to be satisfied if they can slowly and surely improve their lands, as they most assuredly can do, by this substance, provided they do not expect to accomplish it by the use of lime alone.—*Hitchcock's Re-Examination of the Geology of Mass.*

From the New York Observer.

FLAX-SEED MEAL.

Mr Editor—I observe a communication in your paper of last week, on the subject of feeding cows on still-house slops. On the immorality of encouraging such a practice, your readers would probably so generally concur, that I need say nothing on that point; and the unhealthiness of the flesh of cows so fed, as an article of diet, or the inhumanity of condemning an animal to which we are so much indebted to such fare, need not be insisted on. My immediate object is, to direct the attention of your readers to a kind of feed for cows and other cattle, as healthful to them and profitable to the owner, as the slops are pernicious and wasteful. I allude to the flax-seed meal, after the oil has been expressed from it; the value of which, as a feed for cattle, appears to be but little known in this part of our country. The superiority of the cattle raised in those parts of the country where flax-seed mills are established, has long been a matter of notoriety; though few, excepting those residing in such localities, are aware that it is chiefly owing to the kind of feed supplied by them. I have been informed by a farmer of Pennsylvania, who has used the flax-seed meal for years, that, mixed with other feed, it is the best thing that can be given to cows for increasing the quantity and enriching the quality of their milk; and at the same time getting them into good condition for the butcher. He says that they will give, on an average, at least one third more milk than if fed on other food; and a little given to horses, also, very much improves their appearance, making their skin sleek and glossy. An experiment I have just made will, I think, justify me in endorsing his opinion. I have a cow which a few weeks since might well have claimed affinity to Pharaoh's lean kine, and she gave so little milk, that I began to consider her a "cumberer of the ground." As no butcher would look at her, it occurred to me that I would try the flax-seed meal which had been so highly commended; and the effect exceeded by most sanguine hopes. Within the space of a few weeks, her milk has increased to nearly three times the quantity, whilst her flesh has increased so much and her general appearance has so much improved, that her former keeper did not know her when shown to him a few days since. I need only add, that she has been called one of the best looking cows in the neighborhood, and I have been offered a handsome advance upon her cost. Although living at some distance from the city, the meal I used was procured there; and your readers may be informed that there is an establishment there, which grinds as much, perhaps, as would supply all the milkmen of the city. I have been informed that it is so much prized as feed by the agriculturists of Europe, that it is exported from this country; while its value is comparatively unknown here. If so, you will doubtless render a service to the agricultural community by directing their attention to it. Yours, Rusticus.

P. S. The manner of feeding generally practised is, to give two or three quarts in the morning before the cows are turned out to pasture, and as much in the evening after their return, mixed with other feed. It may be given dry, but it is better for them and more tasteful, if put to soak in water for some hours previous. The common mode, I believe, is, to put that in water in the evening, which is intended for the morning, and then to put to soak that for the evening. Some cattle will at first reject it; but they almost invariably become so fond of it in a few days, that they prefer it to almost any other feed. If given in very large quantity, it is thought by some to impart an unpleasant flavor to the milk. I cannot say whether this is fancy or fact; but can testify that moderately given, it improves it. In large quantities it is said to be decidedly injurious to horses. I have not tried it upon hogs, but propose to do so.

[The bad effects here mentioned, are only such as result from over-feeding with any highly nutritious substance. We understand that the meal may be procured in any quantity along the Great Western Canal, by over-bidding the farmers in that region,—which dairymen in this vicinity can well afford to do.—*Ed. Obs.*]

From the New York Observer.

Having read the communications which have appeared in the Observer by R. M. H. on "Milk Dairies and Distilleries," I have felt both surprise and regret that the attention of our citizens has not before been called to so important a subject. Whatever concerns health and morals, should deeply interest us all, and I think, your correspondent has clearly shown, that both, to the extent the system complained of is patronised, will be sufferers by it.

But my object is, to state very briefly a few facts on the use of *impure milk*, corroborative of the views of R. M. H. as they occurred in my own family, with the hope that others may be benefited by my experience. A fine healthy child, aged about ten months, was on account of his mother's health taken from her; and his diet, prepared by the direction of a physician, was cow's milk, and the precaution observed to use the milk of one dairy. But the health of the child presently began to fail, and in defiance of the most tender and assiduous care, continued to do so for many months. Medical skill did not avail to restore its health, or even to alleviate its sufferings; and at length its wasted and diseased condition destroyed all hope of rearing it. At this time a friend, conjecturing that the kind of milk on which the child was fed might have some influence on his health, desired the writer to ascertain its quality, which he did not fail to do, and was grieved to learn that it was produced from distillery slush. On acquainting a physician with the circumstance, the milk diet was continued, but by his advice was obtained from a dairy kept on natural food. This, he believes, was the means, in the hand of Providence, of saving the child's life. The advantages of the change were almost immediate. But though life was saved and health mended apace, disease was probably too firmly seated in the constitution to be ever entirely removed. He still lives, and may be spared many years; but his health, compared with that enjoyed by other children of the same family, is feeble. He is often sick, and through life will doubtless suffer from the consequences of pernicious diet.

The writer of this article would not attach undue importance to a single fact, unsustained by other evidence. But subsequent observation convinces him that he did not misjudge in the case of his child. Other cases very similar have come to his knowledge, and he cannot doubt, that the same cause is now destroying not only the health, but also the lives of great numbers of children in this city.

Senex.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

CONVERSATION BETWEEN TWO EMIGRANTS.

Sir,—Permit me to narrate a conversation which passed a few days ago between two emigrants from the old country. Although the subject might not strictly come under the head of either agriculture or horticulture, yet as it embraces that of *menticulture* (if you will allow me to coin a term) which is nearly allied to both; perhaps the lesson which it teaches will procure for it a place in your interesting pages.

John D. "Do you know why I left the old

country and came to this? I am sure I do not, for I was well to do at home, and had plenty of work and all that I wanted; to be sure, at first sight the wages that are given here appear higher than they were with us, but if you put *this and that together*, I do not think there is much in favor of this country."

George W. "I am sure you do not wish me to tell you why you emigrated; but if you had gone to the English island of Jersey, perhaps you would have had the question put to *you*, as they sometimes inquire of emigrants, 'do you fly from justice or your creditors?' I think it extremely unwise in persons coming to this country to pretend that they had all they could wish for at home; and have had, sometimes, to remind such of the Quack Doctor's address, 'Gentlemen, you must not suppose that I came here for want—* * * I had enough of that at home?' But to be serious, you and I came from the same parish in England where we were farming servants, and I wonder you should so soon forget the hardships which we were driven to every winter, when our masters used to turn off their out-door servants, who were then compelled to labor upon the roods as *paupers*, dragging gravel carts like horses, and at wages which were not sufficient to keep body and soul together. I happen to have in my possession one of the printed papers issued by the *Guardians of the Poor* to the Surveyor of the roads, which I will read to you; it states the rates of wages which he was to pay, and which you will have too much reason to know is correct. The original paper is in the hands of the editor.

RATE OF WAGES TO BE PAID PER WEEK.

	s. d.
Single Man, not exceeding	5 0
A married Man, with a wife, but no child living with him,	6 6
A married Man, with a wife and one child,	7 3
A married Man, with a wife and two children,	8 0
A married Man, with a wife and three children,	8 6
A Widower, with one child,	6 6
A Widower with two children,	8 0
A Widower, with three children,	8 6
A married Man or Widower, with more than three children,	9 0

The number of children, in all cases, to be understood as of children who can earn nothing themselves, but are supported solely by their parents.

No boy to be employed on the Roads where the number of children does not exceed three.

No boy living with his parents to be employed on the Roads, who is under seventeen years of age.

Only one boy of a family to be employed, and his wages in no case to exceed the above mentioned.

The wages of the boy in all cases to be paid to the parents.

Where there are more than three children in the family, all beyond three will be taken in the House of Industry if the parents wish it.

Single men out of service to have 5 shillings per week only in those cases where they are not maintained by the parent.

And now let us put *this and that together*, as you proposed, and see if there is not some difference in favor of the wages in this country. I have hit upon a very simple plan of deciding this question; it is to expend a man's wages for one week, and see what can be obtained for the same. I get a dollar and a quarter a day, and you do the same; to be sure we work hard for it, but that is no hardship as we are able—'tis a great mistake to suppose it is wrong to obtain one's bread by the sweat of one's brow, and so the magistrates think, for when they determine to punish a man most severely they send him to the Penitentiary and *keep him* without permitting him to work—well then, for $7,50, a (week's wages,) may be bought

A new hat,	$0 75
New pair of shoes,	1 00
New pair of trowsers,	1 00
New umbrella,	0 75
25 lbs. of meat,	1 25
1 lb. of tobacco,	0 10
1 lb. of tea,	0 25
1 lb. of coffee,	0 13
3 lbs. of sugar,	0 21
New gown for wife,	0 56
An acre of free land,	1 50
	$7 50

Now tell me, is there any other country in the world where this can be done? Why don't you speak?

I will leave you to lay out the wages for a week, such as we used to receive in the old country, for they are so small that I fear if I were to attempt to handle them, they would *slip through my fingers*."

John D. was struck speechless, but when he recovers his senses he will be the better for the conversation so long as he lives.

I am, sir,
An Emigrant, and
YOUR SUBSCRIBER.

ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH A PIG.

MR HOLMES:—I write that farmers and pork raisers may learn whether it is profitable to go largely into the business in this State or not. I have to this end opened an account current with a pig, for which I gave on the first of October, at a month old, $1,50

Kept it until it was 16 months old, and then slaughtered it. 14 months of which time I kept it on raw and boiled potatoes—allowing it a peck a day; soon after weaning it did not need that amount, but it had milk or something as expensive; which results in his consuming, in the 14 months, 105 bushels,——at 20 cents the bushel, amounts to 21,00

The month on its dam, and 14 months on potatoes, as above, brngs it to 15 months old; the other month (for it was not slaughtered until 16 months old,) I kept him on Barley meal, at 67 cents the bushel, and it eat a half peck per day,—which amounts, for the last month, to 2,40

Tax, 30

I charge nothing for attendance, risk, &c., being more than paid in offal and manure, 25,20

When slaughtered, it weighed three hundred pounds, which, at 8 cents the pound, brought me $24,00

Loss, 1,20

But if potatoes cost only ten cents per bushel, (which, in fact, is all they cost in raising,) then deduct from my charges against it 10,50

Making the profit $14,70.

Twelve such would give a profit of $176,40—a pretty item and plenty of manure.

Some may suppose the pig was not so expensive as I have made it—that it would not eat a peck of potatoes a day, &c. &c. If potatoes are worth more than I have put them at, pork should be too. I write, hoping to hear from others. No doubt September pigs are most profitable—they eat much less than earlier ones in winter; whereas early pigs eat, the first summer, what the later ones should have,—and on New Year's day, when the September pigs are 16 months old, there will be very little difference in their size, if the late ones are kept warm the first winter. Some have supposed an early spring pig on the whole most profitable to kill on the first of January following; respecting which, I hope some farmer will communicate his views through the Maine Farmer. PEN AND INK.

Maine Farmer.]

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON ON TIMBER.—A very intelligent gentleman, named Edmonstone, who was nearly 30 years engaged in cutting timber in Demarara and who made a number of observations on trees during that period, says that the moon's influence on trees is very great. So observable is this, that if a tree be cut down at full moon it will immediately split as if torn asunder by the influence of great external force. They are likewise attacked much earlier by the rot than if allowed to remain to another period of the moon's age. Trees, therefore, which are intended to be applied to durable purposes, are cut only during the first and last quarters of the moon, for the sap rises to the top of the tree at full moon, and falls in proportion to the moon's decrease.

Strong facts in regard to Horce Racing.—A writer in the Louisville city Gazette, thus tersely presents this matter:

"Races, it is said, improve the breed of horses. And what if they did, if they degrade the breed of men. But I doubt the truth of the position. Some few startling or stubborn facts are on the other side. I never heard of races in Arabia, yet the best horses and the best blood in the world are there. The great racing stock of England and America came from the blood of the Godolphin Arabian. There are no races in New England, yet the New England horses in this country are worth from fifty to a hundred per cent. more than southern horses. The horses for the plough, dray, saddle, stage, coach, or gig, in New England, would bring under the hammer far higher prices in racing sections of the country, than their own horses. Racing only improves the breed of race horses. I was told in Virginia, by the stage drivers, that their best horses were brought from Vermont and New Hampshire, the Green Mountain horses are the best in the country for symmetry, strength, fleetness and endurance. Yet there is no racing in New England. Racing, then, is surely not essential to make good horses."

The operation of the new Banking law in New York, seems to be preparing the way for another blow-up, on a more extensive scale than has been known before. Fifty-Million Banks are talked of at every corner.—*Salem Gaz.*

TEMPLEMOYLE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

The Agricultural Seminary of Templemoyle originated at a very numerous meeting of the North west of Ireland Farming Society at Londonderry, and it was at first intended that it should consist of two establishments, taking Mons. Fellenberg's Institution at Hoffwyll in Switzerland in some degree as the model: the first to be a school affording instruction in every science and accomplishment aimed at by the children of the higher orders; the second for the education of the sons of respectable farmers and tradesmen, in the hope of disseminating the advantages of an improved system of farming with greater certainty, by combining the practice and theory of it in the instruction of those who were afterwards to make agriculture their pursuit. It was hoped that the extended scale of the institution would have allowed of a greater variety of masters and lecturers, and that the profit derived from the superior school would have contributed towards the maintenance of the secondary one; but a short experience convinced the subscribers that such a scheme was impracticable without much larger and more certain funds than they could rely on; they then gave their undivided attention to the agricultural seminary, which through their increasing exertion has attained such eminence as may justly entitle them to look forward with confidence to its increasing usefulness, and to its becoming a model for establishments of a similar nature in other parts of Ireland.

The school and farm of Templemoyle are situated about six miles from Londonderry; about a mile distant from the mail-coach road leading from Londonderry to Newtowlimavady. The house, placed on an eminence, commands an extensive and beautiful view over a rich and highly cultivated country, terminated by Lough Foyle. The base of the hill is occupied by a kitchen and ornamental garden, cultivated by the youths of the establishment, under an experienced gardener. The ground between the garden and house is laid out in beds in which all the different grasses, clovers, &c., are cultivated with the greatest care. The house is in the form an ‖=‖, with range of farming offices behind, containing spacious, lofty and well ventilated school rooms, refectory, dormitories, apartments for the masters, matron, servants, &c.

Each pupil occupies a separate bed; the house can accommodate seventysix, and the number of pupils amounts to sixty. They receive an excellent education in reading, writing, and arithmetic; book-keeping, mathematics, land-surveying, and geography. This department is managed by an excellent head master and assistant master, both resident in the house. The pupils are so classed that one half are receiving their education in the house, while the remainder are engaged in the cultivation of a farm of 130 Cunningham or 165 statute acres, in the management of which they are directed by the head farmer, an experienced and clever man, a native of Scotland, who has a skilful ploughman under him. The pupils who are employed one part of the day on the farm, are replaced by those in the school, so that the education always advances in and out of doors *pari passu.*

The pupils are thus instructed in all the practical parts of farming, and are also several times a week on the theory of agriculture. They are made acquainted with all the properties of different soils, the manures most applicable, and the crops best adapted to each; points in which most of our practical farmers displayed great ignorance. They are also made acquainted with all the numerous varieties of cattle, and their qualities, such as early maturity in some breeds, hardihood in others, and have strongly impressed on them that one of the most essential points in farming, is to select the cattle and the crops best adapted to the situation, soil, &c.

The stables, harness-rooms, cow-houses, winter-feeding houses, piggeries, barn, tool-houses, are arranged in the best manner, and the pupils are required to keep them and their contents in the highest order. A respectable and intelligent matron has the superintendence of the dairy, cooking, and cleaning the house, and the charge of the domestic servants.

In sending a pupil to Templemoyle, it is necessary to have a nomination from one of the shareholders, or from a subscriber of 2*l.* annually. The annual payment for pupils is 10*l.* a year; and for this trifling sum they are found in board, lodging, and washing, and are educated so as to fit them for land-stewards, directing agents, practical farmers, surveyors, schoolmasters, or clerks.

From fifteen to seventeen is the age best suited for entrance at Templemoyle, as three years are quite sufficient to qualify a student possessed of ordinary talents and a knowledge of the rudiments of reading and writing, to occupy any of the above situations.

N. B.—Upwards of two hundred young men, natives of sixteen different counties in Ireland, have passed through or remain in the school. Of these between forty and fifty have been placed in different situations, such as land-stewards, agents, schoolmasters and clerks, or employed on the ordnance survey. Nearly one hundred are now conducting their own or their fathers' farms in a manner very superior to that of olden time; and the accounts of those who have been placed from the seminary are such as to gratify the gentlemen who have its interest at heart, and to convince them that the good seed sown is producing an ample and valuable harvest.

Templemoyle, Oct. 14, 1837.

[It gives us unqualified pleasure to lay before our readers the above gratifying account of an institution so eminently calculated to confer lasting benefits upon the country. We have been long strenuous advocates for the establishment of agricultural schools in all parts of Ireland, feeling assured that they would ultimately be the means of breaking down those absurb prejudices which have been hitherto the most insurmountable obstacles with which agricultural improvement had to contend.]—*Editors British Farmer's Magazine.*

NOTICE OF AN EXPERIMENTAL FARM IN FRANCE.—BY COL. LE COUTEUR.

It is situated in a beautiful and fertile country, well wooded and watered, but cultivated by the Breton farmers just as their fathers tilled it 200 years since. The college or experimental farm appears like a garden in a smiling wilderness, so far as culture goes. I rose at four in the morning, in order to witness the whole course of labor in this interesting institution.

There were from 80 to 90 students under the superintendence and tuition of a director, a professor of agriculture and agricultural chemistry, a veterinary surgeon, and an agricultural implement maker. At half past four they took a slight repast, and as the clock struck five, all were employed; some in harnessing the horses and oxen, others in carting out and properly disposing the implements in the field, others set to hoeing, others weeding, some ploughing, some hay making, in a word to all the various labors of the season.

The school is divided into working parties of ten; at the head of each is a steady young man of experience, called the 'decurion,' who directs the work of his party. In all difficult operations, a regular farming laborer is at hand to perform them; but such is the ardor and perseverance of the youths, that they rarely allow any difficulty to arrest their progress. The duty of one 'decury' or ten, is to dress, litter and feed the cattle, with as much regularity as a cavalry corps dress their horses; also to keep the farm-yard in order. Thus all, in turn, are made acquainted with every thing connected with a farm, whether in regard to horses, oxen, cows, pigs, or manures. These last are made and husbanded with the greatest care, the mixons being formed of sweepings, leaves, and weeds that had not seeded, in alternate layers with stable manure.

The drainings of the stables and straw-yard, run into a tank, to be pumped out when required as liquid manure, which is the best, most portable, but least known in this country.

The learned professor M. Donku, who is an admirable practical farmer, as polite and communicative as he is learned, complained that he had not a sufficient quantity of manure. I urged him to burn the underwood and decaying timber of the large adjacent forests, through which wide roads were cut, which would enable him to obtain an inexhaustible supply of ashes the best of all manures either for turnips and wheat; the cartage of ashes being easy, and the quantity required to dress the land not being great; in which he entirely coincided.

At nine all come into their studies, when they write remarks on the various operations of the morning. From eleven to twelve is the breakfast hour. From twelve to three is the time for recreation and study, which embraces for the first class questions of the following nature:—"His farm of 600 acres, one eighth of which is always to be in beet-root, is to be divided into the most eligible rotation of crops; show the most profitable course, and describe the nature and the chemical properties of the soil in each field, the proper manures to be applied to them, the quantity of seed required for the crop, its culture by previous ploughings, by after-hoeing or weeding, and the cost and labor, and the probable return!"

The plans of farming given by some of the youths, would have done credit to an experienced farmer, and demonstrated clearly that though theory alone in farming is an absurdity, the combination of the practice with scientific acquirements, will soon operate great melioration in the agricultural world. From three till seven they prosecute their labor in the fields, being eight hours work in the day. They then come in for dinner. At eight the director receives the report, from every decurion, of the day's work of his party of ten. He then orders the work for the ensuing day, giving a concise lecture on the subject when necessary to the culture of any unusual crop. A library of agricultural works is open to the students till bed time, quarter past nine. * * * The crop that appeared to me to be most carefully cultivated, was beet-root in drills, which produced per acre about 750 pounds of sugar, selling at ten pence per lb. as fast as it could be manufactured.—*Cultivator.*

THE MORUS MULTICAULIS.

It is known to the public a considerable distance round Burlington, that large quantities of this most invaluable tree are now growing in the vicinity of this city. A larger quantity would have been raised the present year, but for the cold wet spell of weather which occurred at the planting season, causing numbers to rot in the ground; this was succeeded by a drought of three weeks duration, accompanied by intensely hot weather, producing effects decidedly more injurious to the young sprouts, than the cold damp which preceded it. From these causes the crop of trees is very far short of what was expected. The plants which survived these disasters, are now growing with a luxuriance of foliage that realizes to the mind by a single glance of the eye, the sterling value of the Multicaulis for the production of silk. It is true that different modes of planting, and a different course of cultivation, have produced different *quantities* as well as different *qualities* of trees, some having succeeded better than others. But from the stock of trees now growing, it is certain that the short supply will be more than compensated by the high prices they will command. There can be no doubt that trees will sell higher the coming fall and spring than they have ever done yet. The character of the Multicaulis is now well established in the middle states, from practical acquaintance with it, and it has lived uninjured, in the open fields of Burlington during the whole of the past winter. As its value becomes better known, the demand for it increases from all parts of the U. States. The high bounties on the production of silk which are given by the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, have been found sufficient to pay all the expense of producing the cocoons and of reeling the silk, making the whole produce clear profit. This fact, when added to that of an acre of ground planted with trees two years old, producing a nett profit of $300 to $400 per annum, has stimulated the farmers in various sections of the middle states to embark largely in the business of planting trees for the sole purpose of raising silk.

From notices we have read in our exchange papers, of nurseries in various places, an impression appears to exist that all the trees now growing throughout the country are *for sale*. Nothing could be more contrary to the fact; and those persons who expect to make large purchases of trees this fall, will find themselves greatly mistaken. Some growers in our neighborhood could not be induced to sell at *any* reasonable price. We know one instance of a company which intended going into the business last spring, with a stock of 30,000 trees, being compelled to begin with about 5000 only, such was the impossibility of getting trees. Of all the trees now growing, probably but one third are raised for sale—full two thirds being grown to feed the worms. So far as the business has progressed in Burlington, it has answered every expectation that was formed of it. Very great profits have been realized from small lots of ground, and there is every prospect of our ancient city becoming the emporium of American silk.—*Burlington Gazette.*

PLUMS.

This delicious fruit has never been very plentiful in our market; not because it has not been esteemed as a luxury, nor because pains have not been taken to produce it. We presume that there are few fruit gardens of any note in the vicinity of our city, which do not contain a number of the trees. But a certain insect, whose nature and habits seem now to be somewhat better known than formerly, has destroyed the fruit, soon after the flowering season. The operations of this insect are performed on the fruit, which soon after drops from the tree. The young brood then emerges from the fruit, and takes up its home in the ground, till another spring gives it life in another form, when it again ascends the tree, and commits its ravages on the fruit as before. A more detailed history of this pest of the Plum tree, and its operations, is to be found in W. Kenrick's Orchardist—a work, which every horticulturist ought to keep in his library.

But we began this article chiefly for the purpose of saying, in a very brief style, that the lovers of Plums may this year have a feast. Mr Pond of Cambridge is the fortunate individual who has succeeded, in spite of the *Curculio* and the *Canker-worm*, in preserving the fruit upon the tree, till its arrival at maturity is undoubted. He will have at least thirty bushels. His trees are laden beyond any thing we have ever before seen, or could have believed without seeing. Some of them are supported by eight or ten props. Altogether they present a spectacle that is rich beyond description. They are of superior kinds, but chiefly of the *White Gage*.

Mr Pond has also been quite successful in some other horticultural experiments. His giant *Asparagus*, and his superior *Rhubard*, are already well-known and celebrated. A sight of his garden is good for eyes that take pleasure in beholding the luxuriant effects of skilful horticulture.—*Boston Courier.*

For the New England Farmer.

ON SUMMER TRANSPLANTING WHITE PINE.

Mr Editor:—I herewith forward you some account of transplanting of the White Pine (in the cemetery now forming at Worcester, Mass.) in the months of June and July, which perhaps may be useful and interesting to some of your readers and more especially to those who are desirous of planting Pine around their dwellings, &c. as ornamental trees.

The latter end of June, I removed several trees from 10 to 12 or 15 feet in height, and I have removed several on the same principle, and shall continue so to do perhaps for some time.

The process I follow is simply to cut around the tree with a spade at some distance in such a manner that the top surface can be taken up with the roots entire; holes are then dug larger than the circumference of the roots and soil taken with the tree; the tree is easily taken up with the soil adhering to it, especially if on a pasture or upon soil where there is a plenty of leaves, &c. to cover the roots; the tree is easily taken up with the earth by running a spade underneath the root, when it may be lifted into a wheelbarrow and conveyed to the hole and carefully planted, giving a plenty of water; if very dry weather succeed it will be proper to water occasionally, and by this process I have succeeded admirably, and believe others may do the same in planting the pine in summer. It will be best if possible to plant after a shower of rain, as the earth is better prepared then for the tree, &c.

I do not pretend to point this system out as *new*, for I am well aware there are many persons acquainted with planting evergreens in this season, but I hope if it is practised which I have reason to believe it will be by many, it will be found to answer a good purpose in removing the Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, and many kinds of evergreens.

Yours, E. Sayers.

To prevent the ravages of rats in grain.—How to prevent the ravages of rats in grain after it is housed, has been an enquiry of long standing. We can never exterminate them to such a degree as not to apprehend their incursions, for a horde of these troublesome visitors will often make their appearance when we least expect them. Instinct points the way to where that provision best suited to their nature is found most plentiful. We have often found when we went to thrash, our oats cut and cleaned by them, and the straw rendered unfit for any purpose whatever, even the subservient one of litter.

But every evil has a cure; and I have found *common elder* to be a preventive, and have tested its properties as an anti-rat application. When the grain is to be packed away, I scatter a few of the young branches over every layer of bundles, being mindful to have them in greatest abundance on the edges of the pile. The drying of the twigs will give the grain an odor not relished by the vermin—which scent in no wise detracts from the quality of the straw for horses, as it makes no difference with them. I have tried it successfully, a number of years, in wheat, oats and corn.—*Huntington Gazette.*

Effects of Industry on Michigan soil.—One of our citizens commenced ploughing on a tract of land which he had recently purchased, within two or three miles of this place, on the 16th of April, previous to which there had been no improvement upon it. He has now one hundred and twenty acres sowed and planted to crops, including the various kinds of grain, as wheat, oats, corn, millet and buckwheat, potatoes, ruta baga, &c. He intends to get off the crops in time to sow the whole to wheat this fall, and one hundred acres beside which he has yet to break up. A few more such men would very much relieve us from the withering effect we feel from the fact that so much of our valuable lands are owned by cold-hearted grasping, selfish speculators, who will not sell them to the farmers except at exorbitant prices.—*Grand River Times.*

The Richmond Enquirer has some particulars respecting a little insect called the Chinch Bug, which threatens some injury to the crops. A correspondent says—

"This formidable little insect is now threatening destruction to our growing crops of corn. Since the commencement of harvest, they are here seen by millions of millions marching in almost solid bodies to our oat and corn fields. Several fields of corn are already visited by them to an alarming extent, the stalk literally blackened from the ground to the first blade. What extent of mischief they will do none can say."

Three cargoes of new wheat, from North Carolina, have been sold at New York, two at $1,60 and the other at 1,52. The quality is uncommonly fine. Sales of new wheat at Richmond, Va. have been made at $1,20 a 1,25; at Fredericksburg, at $1,10 to 1,25, delivered in store.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1838.

HAYING AND HAY.

The haying season in the lower part of Massachusetts is now over; and in the western part of the state it is fast progressing towards a conclusion. On highly cultivated and new lands, or lands recently laid down to grass, the crops have been large; in other situations not so large, but about one third less than the last year. We hope some of our intelligent farmers have experimented upon the modes of making hay and other matters; and will give us the results of their observation

First, as to the time of cutting the crop. In Massachusetts, Herds Grass or Timothy is the principal grass grown. What now is the best time for mowing this grass? The general answer given by the farmers is to cut this grass when it is in the flower; or when the blossom begins to fall. By some it is maintained, and this too upon high authority, that Herds Grass is most nutritious, when it has become completely ripe; and the seed is in that state that it would vegetate perfectly if planted. We deem it a matter of considerable importance to determine this point. In Sinclair's tables of the nutritive properties of different grasses, between Timothy cut in the flower or cut when perfectly ripe, the difference in favor of its perfect ripeness is very considerable; the precise difference we are at this moment without the means of ascertaining. We do not expect from our farmers a critical exactness; but we have no doubt that many of our experienced and intelligent farmers have made careful observations of this matter, and their opinions are what we want. Let the farmers, if they can, say then what trials they have made, or what they have observed in this matter Some persons insist that the appetite of the cattle is the best criterion; and that what they like best must be best for them. We have not the same implicit confidence in the wisdom of this bench of judges, though so much given to sage reflection in their ruminating hours. It is certain that if left to them they would much prefer to eat Indian Corn for example in a green and half-formed state; but will any farmer say that corn in this condition would yield as much nutriment as when perfectly ripe? We have great respect for animal instinct: but we have much more respect for the reason and experience, and sound judgment, based upon careful observations, of intelligent men.

A second matter of important inquiry respects the curing of clover hay. Some years since an experiment was made by the Rev. Mr Packard of Marlboro'—and another by Samuel W. Pomeroy, Esq. then of Brighton, a gentleman possessed of one of the most observing and acute minds that are to be met with, of curing clover hay by salting it, the details of which experiments were given in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository. In these cases the clover was cut in the morning and carried in in the afternoon and when packed away abundantly salted. It is said that this hay came out green, fair, and in fine condition. But there is a prejudice against this mode from a notion, perhaps not without foundation, that the quantity of salt necessary to be employed in such cases destroys in some measure the nutritive properties of the hay.

Be this however as it may, another mode has been adopted to some extent in this and neighboring states; that of cutting the clover while dry or free from wetness, and after a few hours sun upon it without shaking or spreading it abroad much, putting it in a cock; allowing it to remain until it becomes well made in the cock, and merely turning it over the day of its being carried in that the bottom of the cock may become dry; then taking it into the barn. We are not certain, that we have described this method intelligibly and properly; but we hope that some of the farmers, who have cured their clover hay in this mode will set us right both as to the mode and the results.

There are other points in regard to hay, which we wish could be determined. For example is hay injured by sweating in the mow or not? Many of the farmers on Connecticut river, who were in the habit of "making their hay a great deal," have altered their course and now get it in, in a much shorter time and in a comparatively green condition. They say much labor is saved and the hay spends better for their cattle. It does not come out so bright; the top of the mow will appear even discolored and injured; and it would scarcely pass for merchantable hay in Boston, but the stall-fed cattle eat it better and thrive as well upon it; and therefore they consider it more succulent and nutritious, than if it was as thoroughly sun dried as possible. An experienced English farmer, upon whose authority we place some reliance, was accustomed to say that hay was always better to use his expression, for "sweating well in the mow." It will certainly not do to get hay into the barn with any wetness upon it from dew or rain; but with how much of the natural moisture or sap remaining in it, it may be safe to put it away, is the point on which we solicit information.

Another point of importance respects the spreading of hay. Should it be given in a long state, or should it be cut; and if cut should it be cut finely or coarsely. We have many facts on the matter of cutting all feed for stock; but we want more facts from the careful and observing. One of the Agents of the Eastern Stage Company, who had under his charge a large number of horses, said that he preferred to give them hay cut about four inches long rather than shorter. It compelled the horses he said to chew their feed, whereas when cut short, an inch or three quarters of an inch in length, mastication was imperfectly performed Men in all such cases are seldom without a reason; but perhaps the true reason was that his machine was not adapted to cut his feed shorter than four inches in length.

Another matter which we wish could be ascertained relates to the shrinkage of hay. How much will a quantity of hay weighing one ton when put into the barn at haymaking, weigh in the month of March ensuing; or how soon does it arrive at a condition, where it may be expected to hold its own. We have generally heard it estimated at one fifth loss in that time. We have no facts in the case; but it is obviously a point of much importance in determining the farmers, who sell hay, and the persons, who buy hay, how the price should be made up; and at what rate they can afford to sell hay from the field compared with what they may expect to obtain for it in the spring.

Counterfeit two dollar bills of the State Bank, stereotyped old plate, signed E. A. Bourne, Prest. and Geo. Homer, Cash. are in circulation, well executed. The genuine bills have "Massachusetts" over the centre of the bill, the spurious have "Massachusetts" on the end of the bill, and not over the centre. By attention to this, they may be easily distinguished from the genuine.

The public are cautioned against receiving counterfeit $50 of the U. S. Bank, new plate, which have been recently put in circulation.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Saturday, July 21, 1838.

The President and several gentlemen were present at this meeting. The principal business before them related to the arrangement for the annual exhibition.

On motion of Mr Grosvenor, it was voted,—That the society have an exhibition of Fruits and Flowers, in the month of September following, between the 10th and 25th of the same, at such time and place, within the above limitation as a committee hereafter to be chosen, shall, considering the progress of the season, deem most expedient.

A general Committee of Arrangements was then chosen, viz:

Committee of Arrangements—Samuel Walker, Isaac P. Davis, Thomas Lee, Lemuel P. Grosvenor, Marshall P. Wilder, Ebenezer Putnam, E. Weston, Jr, Jacob Tidd, Benj. V. French, Samuel Downer, David Haggerston, Wm. McLennan, Charles M. Hovey, M. P. Sawyer, Joseph Breck, J. E. Teschemacher, Cheever Newhall, Wm. Kenrick, Robert Treat Paine, Henry Sheaf, Samuel R. Johnson, S. Sweetser, Robert Manning, J. M. Ives, Dr J. C. Howard, P. B. Hovey, E. M. Richards, John A. Kenrick, Wm. E. Carter, J. L. L. F. Warren, J. W. Cowan, J. W. Russell, Jona. Winship.

On motion of Mr Grovesnor this committee was ordered to fill vacancies, and add to its number if found desirable—and the same was voted unanimously.

On motion of Mr Richards, a decorating committee was raised, with authority to add to their number. The gentlemen of this committee are the following.

Special Committee to decorate the Hall and take charge of the Fruits and Flowers.—Samuel Walker, L. P. Grosvenor, Col. M. P. Wilder, J. E. Teschmacher, Wm. Kenrick, E. M. Richards, S. R. Johnson, C. M. Hovey, D. Haggerston, W. C. Cowan, J. W. Russell, H. Sheaf, Mr McLennan.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, August 4, 1838.

Apples.—Good specimens of the following kinds from Mr E. M. Richards; Early Hardest, Curtis' Striped, William's Favorite.

Apricots.—Good specimens from Mr Wales of Dorchester.

From Mr Rundle, from his garden in Warren street, Apricots of good size and appearance.

From Mrs C. H. Jones, from her garden No. 14 Friend street, specimens of Apricots large and handsome.

Grapes.—Beautiful specimens of the following kinds were in exhibition by Dr J. C. Howard from Oakland in Brookline; Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, and Miller's Burgundy, all grown under glass. The berries of the latter very large for the kind, the fruit having been thinned while young and small.

Peaches.—The beautiful Peaches which were exhibited on Saturday, July 28, were from M. P. Sawyer, Esq. of this city, from his garden in Portland.

For the Committee,
WILLIAM KENRICK, *Chairman.*

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather and the want of rain, which together have almost burnt up vegetation, our friends decorated our tables with some fine bouquets and choice flowers.

J. C. Howard, Esq Woodlands, Brookline, exhibited a very splendid Bouquet. The specimens of the Dahlia in this collection were extra fine for the season. His gardener deserves great praise for the taste displayed in the arrangement of the various flowers, and for the general effect.

The Messrs Winship, of Brighton, presented two very large Bouquets, containing some choice and very pretty flowers. Our friend Story will permit us to state that these were, in our opinion, the best *bouquets* he has placed on our tables this season. They did him credit.

Mr S. R. Johnson of Charlestown, presented Roses and Carnations with other choice flowers. Mr Johnson's specimens are always clean and fine. He arranges his specimens with taste, and to great advantage. Feeling as we do, that as a cultivator, Mr Johnson has but few equals and no superior, we cannot let the present opportunity pass without saying that we at all times turn from his stand pleased and delighted.

Messrs Jno. Hovey of Roxbury, and Hovey & Co. of Boston, presented Bouquets.

Mr Jno. Hovey also presented a plant of Nerium carneum, plenum.

For the Committee,
S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

On Saturday, 28th ult. Mr Wm. E. Carter, of the Botanical Garden, Cambridge, presented a seedling *Phlox*, (white) which we believe to be superior to any of our present varieties. We understand it is now under cultivation by Mr C. who we know can make the most of it. S. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, August 6, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 310 Beef Cattle, 25 Cows and calves, 3520 Sheep, and 200 Swine.

Prices —*Beef Cattle.*—First quality $7 50. Second quality, $7 00 a $7 25. Third quality, $6 00 a $6 50.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were noticed at $30, $33, $38, $45 and $58.

Sheep.—Dull. We noticed sales at $1 50, $1 75, $1 87 1-2 and $2 00, and one lot at $2 83.

Swine.—Sales about the same as last week.

N. B. 20 Cattle remain unsold.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending August 5.

July, 1838.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday, 30	65	72	70	W.
Tuesday, 31	64	78	70	E.
Wednesday, Aug. 1	66	76	72	S.
Thursday, 2	70	78	78	S. E.
Friday, 3	74	82	76	E.
Saturday, 4	72	84	78	N. W.
Sunday, 5	72	94	80	S. W.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A Gardener out of employment would be happy to attend to orders for budding or gardening of any description. Apply at the New England Farmer Office.
August 8, 1838.

FOR SALE.

A two years old Bull of the Cream pot breed; from Mr Jaqueth's stock at Ten Hill Farm, Charlestown. Cows of the above breed make the most butter of any stock in this country. Inquire of the subscriber near the factories in Waltham. ISAAC PARKER.

FOR SALE.

A Ram and Ewe from the Cape Good Hope. Inquire at this office.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The Rooms of the Masachusetts Horticultural Society, 23 Tremont Row, are open for the public every Saturday morning, from 10 till 12 o'clock.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES, &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1838 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and Peaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honeysuckles; Pæonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

225,000 Morus Multicaulis are now offered for sale; the trees genuine and fine, will be ready for delivery at the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, in October next, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired. Also, Broussa and other varieties.

Mulberry and other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed, on application to E. D. Breck, Commission Store, No. 132 Water Street, New York, M. S. Pcwell, Seed Store, No. 7 Arch Street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston.
August 1, 1838. WILLIAM KENRICK.

NEW ELEMENTARY WORK ON BOTANY.

Peter Parley's Botany; with descriptions of Trees, Shrubs and Plants; with a large number of fine engravings.

The publishers invite Teachers, and others interested in this subject, to examine this work, as they believe it will be found one of the most practically useful in use, being a complete manual of Botany for the adult and the pupil.

Parley's Cyclopedia of Botany.—This work appears to be exactly what is wanted by young persons and in families. It not only contains the strictly scientific part of the subject, in an introduction and very full and complete genera of Plants, but it also contains a copious glossary of terms, and what is most important, a Dictionary of Plants, of nearly 300 pages, containing familiar descriptions of all the most interesting trees, plants, and shrubs.—These are alphabetically arranged, with an English index, so that the reader may immediately turn to any plant he wishes to read about. The work is illustrated by over 200 engravings, and is sold very cheap.—*Boston Paper.*

For sale at the New England Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market Street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A pleasant and convenient house in complete repair situated on the Worcester Turnpike, 5 1-2 miles from Boston and 2 miles from Brighton market. The house contain contains 9 large rooms, and has a barn, chaise house and sheds attached. Also, with the same, 3 acres of mowing and tillage land and 1 1-2 acres wood land. An adjoining lot of 5 acres can be had, if desired. Three quarters of the purchase money can remain upon a mortgage. If not sold, the house will be let to a good tenant. Enquire of D. HOLBROOK
No. 51 Court St. Boston, or on the premises.
June 13, 1838,

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

The Revolving Rake, which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse will rake on an average, from fifteen to twenty acres per day, with ease, and do the work well, it not being necessary to stop the horse to unload. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years, supercede the use of the common hand rake. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

COUNTRY SEAT IN NEWTON, FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the house in which he now resides, with the Barn, Sheds, Garden and about 35 acres of land, situated on Nonantum Hill, in Newton, 5 1-2 miles from the city. The garden occupies nearly two acres, is stocked with a great variety of fruit tress, and abont 10,000 Antwerp Raspberry Vines. The place may be seen and further particulars obtained on application at the premises.
L. A. WHEELRIGHT.
July 16th.

ALDERNEY STOCK FOR SALE.

For sale, a full blooded Bull, 3 years old the first of July next—one Cow, five years old—and a Heifer three years old. The Cows are said to be the richest Milkers of any imported. For further particulars address L. M. WHEATON, Norton, Mass., or a line left at this office, will meet with prompt attention. June 27

SITUATION WANTED,

As Gardener, by a young man of practical knowledge and can be well recommended. A Situation West or South would be preferred. Address R. B. through the office of this paper.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		From	To
Apples,	barrel		
Beans, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 25	1 50
" " Domestic,	"	2 25	2 50
Beef, mess,	barrel	14 50	
No. 1.	"	12 00	
prime,	"	10 00	10 50
Beeswax, (American)	pound	28	32
Cheese, new milk,	"	6	10
Feathers, northern, geese,	"		
southern, geese,	"	37	45
Flax, (American)	"	9	12
Fish, Cod,	quintal	3 62	3 75
Flour, Genesssee, cash,	barrel	7 00	7 12
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	7 00	7 12
Baltimore, wharf,	"	6 50	
Alexandria,	"		
Rye,	"	4 50	5 00
Meal, Indian, in hogsheads,			
" " barrels,		3 50	3 75
Grain: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		
southern flat, yellow,	"	75	76
white,	"	69	70
Rye, northern,	"	80	85
Barley,	"		
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	33	25
Hay, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.			16 00
Eastern screwed,		12 00	14 00
Honey, Cuba,	gallon	50	52
Hops, 1st quality,	pound	7	8
2d quality,	"	5	6
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,	"	9	10
southern, 1st sort,	"	9	10
Leather, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	26	27
do. country do.	"	20	22
Baltimore city tannage,	"	25	26
do. dry hides,	"		
New York red, light,	"	18	19
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	19	20
Boston dry hides,	"	17	19
Lime, best sort,	cask		
Mackerel, No. 2,	barrel	9 50	9 75
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	2 50	2 62
Pork, extra clear,	barrel	23 00	24 00
clear,	"	22 00	23 00
Mess,	"	20 00	21 00
Seeds; Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 63	3 00
Red Top, southern,	"	80	1 00
northern,	"		
Hemp,	pound	2 62	3 00
Red Clover, northern,	"		18
Southern Clover,	"	17	18
Soap, American, No. 1,	"	6	7
" No. 2,	"	5	6
Tallow, tried,	"	10	11
Teazles, 1st sort,	pr M.	3 00	3 50
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	50	53
American, full blood, washed,	"	45	48
do. 3-4ths do.	"	42	45
do. 1-2 do.	"	38	40
do. 1-4 and common,	"	35	37
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,	"	42	48
No. 1,	"	38	40
No. 2,	"	28	30
No. 3,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	14	15
southern and western,	"	12	14
Pork, whole hogs,	"	9	10
Poultry, per pair,	"	50	1 00
Butter, tub,	"	16	18
lump,	"	22	25
Eggs,	dozen	15	20
Potatoes, new,	bushel	75	1 00
Cider,	barrel	2 75	3 00

AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN COMPANION.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAMBOAT LAW.

At the last session of congress, the following important act was passed, providing for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam.

Be it enacted, &c. That it shall be the duty of all owners of steamboats, or vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, on or before the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, to make a new enrolment of the same, under the existing laws of the United States, and take out from the collector or surveyor of the port, as the case may be, where such vessel is enrolled, a new license, under such conditions as are now imposed by law, and as shall be imposed by this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for the owner, master, or captain of any steamboat or vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, to transport any goods, wares, and merchandise, or passengers, in or upon the bays, lakes, rivers, or other navigable waters of the United States, from and after the said first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, without having first obtained, from the proper officer, a license under the existing laws, and without having complied with the conditions imposed by this act; and for each and every violation of this section, the owner or owners of said vessel shall forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of five hundred dollars, one half for the use of the informer; and for which sum or sums the steamboat or vessel so engaged shall be liable, and may be seized and proceeded against summarily, by way of libel, in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the offence.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the district judge of the United States, within whose district any ports of entry or delivery may be, on the navigable waters, bays, lakes, and rivers of the United States, upon the application of the master or owner of any steamboat or vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, to appoint, from time to time, one or more persons skilled and competent to make inspections of such boats and vessels, and of the boilers and machinery employed in the same, who shall not be interested in the manufacture of steam engines, steamboat boilers, or other machinery belonging to steam vessels, whose duty it shall be to make such inspection when called upon for that purpose, and to give to the owner or master of such boat or vessel duplicate certificates of such inspection; such persons, before entering upon the duties enjoined by this act, shall make and subscribe an oath or affirmation before said district judge or other officer duly authorised to administer oaths, well, faithfully, and impartially to execute and perform the services herein required of them.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the person or persons who shall be called upon to inspect the hull of any steamboat or vessel, under the provisions of this act, shall, after a thorough examination of the same, give to the owner or master, as the case may be, a certificate, in which shall be stated the age of the said boat or vessel, when and where originally built, and the length of time the same has been running. And he or they shall also state whether, in his or their opinion, the said boat or vessel is sound, and in all respects seaworthy, and fit to be used for the transportation of freight or passengers; for which service, so performed upon each and every boat or vessel, the inspectors shall be paid and allowed by said master or owner applying for such inspection, the sum of five dollars.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the person or persons who shall be called upon to inspect the boilers and machinery of any steamboat or vessel, under the provisions of this act, shall, after a thorough examination of the same, make a certificate, in which he or they shall state his or their opinion whether said boilers are sound and fit for use, together with the age of the boilers; and duplicates thereof shall be delivered to the owner or master of such vessel, one of which it shall be the duty of the said master and owner to deliver to the collector or surveyor of the port whenever he shall apply for a license, or for a renewal of a license; the other he shall cause to be posted up, and kept in some conspicuous part of said boat, for the information of the public; and, for each and every inspection so made, each of the said inspectors shall be paid by the said master or owner applying, the sum of five dollars.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the owners and masters of steamboats to cause the inspection provided under the fourth section of this act to be made at least once in every twelve months; and the examination required by the fifth section, at least once in every six months; and deliver to the collector or surveyor of the port where his boat or vessel has been enrolled or licensed, the certificate of such inspection; and, on a failure thereof, he or they shall forfeit the license granted to such boat or vessel, and be subject to the same penalty as though he had run said boat or vessel without having obtained such license, to be recovered in like manner. And it shall be the duty of the owners and masters of the steamboats licensed in pursuance of the provisions of this act to employ on board of their respective boats a competent number of experienced and skilful engineers, and, in case of neglect to do so, the said owners and masters shall be held responsible for all damages to the property or any passenger on board of any boat occasioned by an explosion of the boiler, or any derangement of the engine or machinery of any boat.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the master of any boat or vessel, or the person or persons charged with navigating said boat or vessel, which is propelled in whole or in part by steam, shall stop the motion or headway of said boat or vessel, or when the said boat or vessel shall be stopped for the purpose of discharging or taking in a cargo, fuel or passengers, he or they shall open the safety-valve, so as to keep the steam down in said boiler as near as practicable to what it is when the said boat or vessel is under headway, under the penalty of two hundred dollars for each and every offence.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the owner and master of every steam vessel engaged in the transportation of freight or passengers, at sea or on the Lakes, Champlain, Ontario, Erie, Huron, Superior, and Michigan, the tonnage of which vessel shall not exceed two hundred tons, to provide and carry with the said boat or vessel, upon each and every voyage, two long-boats or yawls, each of which shall be competent to carry at least twenty persons; and where the tonnage of said vessel shall exceed two hundred tons, it shall be the duty of the owner and master to carry, and provide as aforesaid, not less than three long-boats or yawls, of the same or larger dimensions; and for every failure in these particulars, the said master and owner shall forfeit and pay three hundred dollars.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the master and owner of every steam vessel employed on either of the lakes mentioned in the last section, or on the sea, to provide, as a part of the necessary furniture, a suction hose and fire engine and hose suitable to be worked on said boat in case of fire, and carry the same upon each and every voyage, in good order; and that iron rods or chains shall be employed and used in the navigation of all steamboats, instead of wheel or tiller ropes; and for a failure to do which, they, and each of them, shall forfeit and pay the sum of three hundred dollars.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the master and owner of every steamboat, running between sunset and sunrise, to carry one or more signal lights, that may be seen by other boats navigating the same waters, under the penalty of two hundred dollars.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the penalties imposed by this act may be sued for and recovered in the name of the United States, in the district or circuit court of such district or circuit where the offence shall have been committed, or forfeiture incurred, or in which the owner or master of said vessel may reside, one half to the use of the informer, and the other to the use of United States; or the said penalty may be prosecuted for by indictment in either of the said courts.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That every captain, engineer, pilot, or other person employed on board of any steamboat or vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, by whose misconduct, negligence, or inattention to his or their respective duties, the life or lives of any person or persons on board said vessel may be destroyed, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter, and upon conviction thereof before any circuit court in the United States, shall be sentenced to confinement at hard labor for a period not more than ten years.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That in all suits and actions against proprietors of steamboats, for injuries arising to persons or property from the bursting of the boiler of any steamboat, or the collapse of a flue, or other injurious escape of steam, the fact of such bursting, collapse, or injurious escape of steam, shall be taken as full prima facie evidence, sufficient to charge the defendant or those in his employment, with negligence, until he shall show that no negligence has been committed by him or those in his employment.

Approved, July 7th, 1838.

Conviction of Steamboat Captains.—Six masters of steamboats have been convicted and fined at the Thames police office, for having illegally navigated their vessels at a greater speed than five miles an hour, between London bridge and Limestone reach.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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